GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANAGA REJUVENATION
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:137
ANSWERED ON:02.02.2017
Exploitation of Ground Water by Industries
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Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANAGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground water is being exploited by the industrial units in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
(b) the names of industries/factories situated in Kanpur rural which are exploiting ground water and the level of ground water has fallen to such an extent in the entire surrounding areas that irrigation has become impossible for cultivation there; and
(c) the steps being taken to stop further exploitation of the ground water there and to raise its level along with the action taken/ to be taken against such industries/factories?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION
(DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN)
(a) As per the 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for withdrawal of ground water, the total amount of ground water withdrawn by the industries to whom NOC has been issued during the last five years (2011-12 to 2015-16) is 238 MCM (Million Cubic Metre). State-wise details are given at Annexure − I.
(b) As per the information provided by Regional Office, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Kanpur, the list of the industries/factories situated in Kanpur Dehat is enclosed at Annexure − II. The list of the industries are classified as "Red", "Orange" and "Green" based on pollution criteria. A copy of Schedule VIII indicating the type of industries under various categories is enclosed at Annexure-III. All the industries in Kanpur Dehat are abstracting ground water. As per the ground water assessment report -2011, jointly carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Government, all the blocks of Kanpur Dehat falls under 'Safe' category, where annual ground water draft (withdrawal) is less than net annual ground water availability and there is no long term significant decline in ground water levels.
(c) The details of the steps being taken for ground water management and augmentation are −
(i)Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has formulated the National Water Policy (2012) formulated which, inter-alia, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/ UTs and concerned Ministries/ Departments of Central Government for adoption.
(ii)The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has suggested all States to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for
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water conservation etc. For creating such sustainability structures, 10 % of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds are provided to the States
(iii)"Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" has been prepared, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country. The Master Plan has been circulated to all States/ UTs including Uttar Pradesh for implementaition. The Master Plan envisages the construction of 1122 artificial recharge structures in Kanpur Dehat at an estimated cost of Rs. 7672 lakh.
(iv)Department of Land Resources is currently implementing 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States covering an area of about 39.07 million ha. under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The major activities taken up under the WDC-PMKSY, inter-alia, include ridge area treatment, drainage line afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, horticulture, and pasture development etc.
(v)CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.
(vi)MoWR, RD & GR has also launched 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' (2015-16 to 2017-18) in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the Country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.
(vii)CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water; more than 17 lakh children participated in a nation-wide painting competition in the last year to promote conservation of water.
(viii)Special focus is given through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water. In addition, priority has been given for construction of farm ponds in the year 2016-17 to harvest rain water.
(ix)The Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting.
(x)CGWA has framed "Guidelines/ Criteria for Evaluation of Proposals/ Requests for Ground Water Abstraction" to accord NOC for industries/ infrastructure/ mining projects in non-notified areas. As per the provision of the guidelines, recycling and reuse of water is a mandatory part of the NOC. Further, ground water withdrawal is permitted in accordance to the recharge measures proposed.
(xi)Government of Uttar Pradesh has made Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting mandatory in Government/ new buildings having more

than 300 sq.m area.
(xii)Government of Uttar Pradesh has implemented 'Comprehensive Policy for Ground Water Management, Rain Water Harvesting & Ground Water'. A high-level monitoring committee has been constituted to monitor the implementation of the policy.
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ANNEXURE I
Annexure referred in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 137 dated 02.02.2017 regarding "Exploitation of Ground Water by Industries"

State-wise details of Withdrawal of Ground Water by the Industries to whom NOC have been accorded by CGWA during the Last Five Years (2011-12 to 2015-16)

S. No.	State/UT	Total Withdrawal (in cubic meter)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7659400
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14465
3	Assam	4917730
4	Bihar	6334835
5	Chhattisgarh	33139482
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	453600
7	Gujarat	14415652
8	Haryana	13360270
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1698730
10	Jharkhand	2958755
11	Karnataka	4211021
12	Madhya Pradesh	12717510
13	Maharashtra	10966655
14	Manipur	39985
15	Mizoram	7370
16	Meghalaya	653200
17	Nagaland	17127
18	Odisha	22792210
19	Punjab	17924690
20	Rajasthan	40489831
21	Tamil Nadu	4049172
22	Tripura	41877
23	Uttar Pradesh	34454749
24	Uttarakhand	5159653
Total (cubic meter)		238477969
Total (MCM)		-238

MCM? Million Cubic Metre

Annexure III

Annexure referred in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 137 dated 02.02.2017 regarding "Exploitation of Ground Water by Industries"

SCHEDULE - VIII
[see rules 3(2) and 12]

Classification of industries for consent management
[Red, Orange & Green Categories]

I. List of Industries under "RED" Category
A. Industries identified by Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India as heavily polluting and covered under Central Action Plan, viz.
(1) Distillery including Fermentation industry.
(2) Sugar (excluding Khandsari)
(3) Fertiliser.
(4) Pulp & Paper (Paper manufacturing with or without pulping).
(5) Chlor alkali
(6) Pharmaceuticals (Basic) (excluding formulation).
(7) Dyes and Dye-intermediates.
(8) Pesticides (Technical) (excluding formulation).
(9) Oil refinery (Mineral oil or Petro refineries).
(10) Tanneries
(11) Petrochemicals (Manufacture of and not merely use of as raw material).
(12) Cement
(13) Thermal power plants
(14) Iron and Steel (Involving processing from ore/ scrap/Integrated steel plants)
(15) Zinc smelter
(16) Copper smelter

(17) Aluminium smelter

B. Industries manufacturing following products or carrying out following activities
(1) Tyres and tubes Vulcanisation/Retreading/ moulding).
(2) Synthetic rubber.
(3) Glass and fibre glass production and processing.
(4) Industrial carbon including electrodes and graphite blocks, activated carbon, carbon black etc.
(5) Paints and varnishes (excluding blending/mixing).
(6) Pigments and intermediates.
(7) Synthetic resins.
(8) Petroleum products involving storage, transfer or processing.
(9) Lubricating oils, greases or petroleum - based products.
(10) Synthetic fibre including rayon, tyre cord, polyester filament yarn.
(11) Surgical and medical products involving prophylactics and latex.
(12) Synthetic detergent and soap.
(13) Photographic films and chemicals.
(14) Chemical, petrochemical and electrochemicals including manufacture of acids such as Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Phosphoric Acid etc.
(15) Industrial or inorganic gases.
(16) Chlorates, perchlorates and peroxides.
(17) Glue and gelatine.
(18) Yarn and textile processing involving scouring, bleaching, dyeing, printing or any effluent/emission generating process.
(19) Vegetable oils including solvent extracted oils, hydro-generated oils.
(20) Industry or process involving metal treatment or process such as picking, surface coating, paint baking, paint stripping, heat treatment, phosphating or finishing etc.
(21) Industry or process involving electroplating operations.
(22) Asbestos and asbestos-based industries.
(23) Slaughter houses and meat processing units.
(24) Fermentation industry including manufacture of yeast, beer etc.
(25) Steel and steel products including coke plants involving use of any of the equipment"s such as blast furnaces, open hearth furnance, induction furnance
(26) Incineration plants
(27) Power generating plants (excluding D.G. Sets).
(28) Lime manufacturing
(29) Tobacco products including cigarettes and tobacco processing.
(30) Dry coat processing/ Mineral processing industries like ore sintering, palletization, etc.
(31) Phosphate rock processing plants.
(32) Coke making, coal liquefaction, coaltar distillation or fuel gas making.
(33) Phosphorous and its compounds.
(34) Explosives including detonators, fuses etc.
(35) Fire crackers.
(36) Processes involving chlorinated hydrocarbons.
(37) Chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine and their compounds.
(38) Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives.
(39) Milk processing and dairy products (Integrated Project).
(40) Industry or process involving foundry operations.
(41) Potable alcohol (IMFL) by blending or distillation of alcohol.
(42) Anodizing.
(43) Ceramic/ refractories.
(44) Lead processing and battery reconditioning & manufacturing including lead smelting.
(45) Hot Mix plants
(46) Hospitals
(47) Mining and ore-beneficiation

II. List of Industries "ORANGE" Category.
(1) Manufacture of mirror from sheet glass and photoframing.
(2) Cotton spinning and weaving.
(3) Automobile servicing and repairs stations.
(4) Hotels and restaurants.
(5) Flour mills (excluding Domestic Aatta Chakki)
(6) Malted food.
(7) Food including fruits and vegetable processing.
(8) Pulping and fermenting of coffee beans.
(9) Instant tea/coffee, coffee processing.
(10) Non-alcoholic beverages (soft drinks)
(11) Fragrances and industrial perfumes.
(12) Food additives, nutrients and flavours.
(13) Fish processing.
(14) Organic nutrients.
(15) Surgical and medical products not involving effluent/ e mission generating processes.
(16) Laboratory-wares.

(17) Wire drawing (cold process) and bailing straps.
(18) Stone crushers.
(19) Laboratory chemicals involving distillation, purification process.
(20) Tyres and tubes vulcanisation, vutcanisation, retreading, moulding.
(21) Pesticides/Insecticides/ Fungicides/ Herbicides/ Agro chemical formulation.
(22) NPK Fertilisers/ Granulation.
(23) Pharmaceuticals formulation.
(24) Khandsari sugar.
(25) Pulverizing units.

III. List of Industries under "GREEN" category".
A. Industries in Small Scale, Cottage/Village category suggested under notification of the State Government/Union Territory for issuance of simplified NOC/Consent from State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be.
B. All those industries or processes which are not covered under the "Red" and/or "Orange" category; An illustrative list is provided below.
(1) Wasting of used sand by hydraulic discharge.
(2) Atta-chakkies.
(3) Rice mull.ors.
(4) Steeping and processing of grains.
(5) Mineralised water.
(6) Dal mills.
(7) Bakery products, biscuits confectionery.
(8) Groundnut decorticating (dry).
(9) Supari (Betelnut) and masala grinding.
(10) Chilling plants and cold storages.
(11) Ice-cream or Ice-making.
(12) Tailoring and garment making.
(13) Cotton and woolen hosiery.
(14) Apparel making
(15) Handloom weaving
(16) Shoelace manufacturing
(17) Gold and silver thread zari work.
(18) Gold and silver smithy.
(19) Leather footwear and leather products excluding tanning and hide processing.
(20) Musical instruments manufacturing.
(21) Sports goods.
(22) Bamboo and cane products (only dry operations)
(23) Cardboard or corrugated box and paper products (Paper or pulp manufacturing excluded).
(24) Insulation and other coated papers (Paper or pulp manufacturing excluded).
(25) Scientific and mathematical instruments.
(26) Furniture (wooden and steel).
(27) Assembly of domestic electrical appliances.
(28) Radio assembling.
(29) Fountain pens.
(30) Polythene, plastic and P.V.C. goods through extrusion moulding.
(31) Rope (cotton and plastic).
(32) Carpet weaving.
(33) Assembly of air coolers, conditioners.
(34) Assembly of bicycles, baby carriage and other small non-motorised vehicles.
(35) Electronics equipment (Assembly).
(36) Toys.
(37) Water softening and demineralised plants.
(38) Paint (by mixing process only).
(39) Candles.
(40) Carpentry (excluding saw mill).
(41) Oil ginning/expelling (no hydrogenation/refining).
(42) Jobbing and machining.
(43) Manufacture of steel trunks and suitcases.
(44) Paper pins and U-clips.
(45) Block making for printing.
(46) Optical frames.
(47) Powerlooms.//handlooms (without dyeing & bleaching).
(48) Printing press.
(49) Garments stitching, tailoring.
(50) Thermometer making.
(51) Footwear (rubber).
(52) Plastic processed goods.
(53) Medical and surgical instruments
(54) Electronic and electrical goods.
(55) Rubber goods industry.
Note: The industry which do not fall any of the above mentioned three categories (i.e. Red/Orange/Green), decision with regard to their

categorisation will be taken by a committee at Head. Office level comprising of the Member Secretary and two senior offices of the Board/Committee.